

LAST CAR STRIKES END; UNION BUSY ORGANIZING

3 Lines and Employees
Accept Terms—
Service Normal.

RAISE PROMISED
B. R. T. MEN

Interborough to Get Demands—Leathers See No Further Trouble.

STRIKE COST ROADS OF CITY \$344,000

Traffic men estimated yesterday that the street railway strike, just settled, had cost the railway corporations with lines in Manhattan, The Bronx and the Borough of Richmond nearly \$350,000. Their figures, which admittedly are rough approximations, follow:

LOSS IN REVENUES:	
Bronx railways (12 days).....	\$120,000
Manhattan railways (3 days).....	60,000
Richmond railways (3 days).....	3,000
EXTRA SALARIES:	
To Interborough employees.....	36,000
To New York Railway employees.....	15,000
ADVERTISING.....	15,000
STRIKEBREAKERS.....	20,000
SUPPLIES, COTS, ETC.....	50,000
DETECTIVES, GUARDS, ETC.....	10,000
DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT.....	15,000
Total.....	\$344,000

R.R. MEDIATORS HURRY TO N. Y.

Will Step into Dispute if To-day's Conference Fails.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 8.—With the first day's conference between officials representing 225 railway systems and the four railway brotherhoods without result, Commissioner William L. Chambers and Assistant Commissioner G. W. Hanger, members of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, left for New York to-night. While they do not expect any immediate break which would result in the tie-up of the entire business of the country, they are prepared for any emergency.

A second conference between the railways and the unions is set for tomorrow morning in New York. In case this is without result the mediation board will step into the situation. Judge Chambers was in consultation with President Wilson to-day, and it is understood that he carries the President's personal appeal to both sides to try and find some way out of the deadlock that will not bring irreparable disaster to the whole country.

If this appeal fails, it is believed that the President will take hold of the situation in person, following the Roosevelt precedent in the case of the anthracite coal strike.

Earlier Reports Better.

Earlier reports from New York to-day had caused the commissioners to consider postponing their trip. As long as the two groups continued in conference with no indefinite adjournment it was felt that the board could do little. The union leaders had assured them that there would be no precipitate action in declaring the strike. They had promised, it was declared to-day, to allow from one to two days following any disagreement in the conferences, in which the board could have an opportunity to find a basis for continued discussion.

The fact that Judge Chambers and Mr. Hanger altered their plans and left to-night is interpreted here to mean that this situation has already arisen, and that both sides, when they met to-day, found themselves in deadlock. Thus the adjournment until tomorrow might readily be intended merely to gain time for the mediation board to intervene. Whether a formal application for mediation has been filed with the board could not be learned to-night.

Assistant Commissioner Hanger returned to Washington last night from New York, having won the Switchmen's Union and the representatives of thirteen railroads in the East to agree to arbitration. While he did not confer directly with men from either of the groups in the main strike controversy, it is understood that he brought back favorable reports as to the mediation prospects.

Judge Chambers and Mr. Hanger were in conference this morning with officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad regarding a threatened strike of telegraphers and townsmen on that system. Judge Chambers met men from the union yesterday. Both sides have agreed to accept mediation, and this morning they agreed to postpone further hearings until Friday, so that the mediation board might devote itself entirely to the New York situation.

That the American Federation of La-

borers is all settled, the Mayor announced when the two-hour session had adjourned. "The whole business has ended satisfactorily. I am so pleased over the situation that I am going out of town to-morrow to spend my vacation at Plattsburg. It is fortunate that the city has been spared the catastrophe that was threatened by the spreading strike."

All the agreements with the various

Organizers Continue Activity.

William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald, have no intention, however, of letting up on either the B. R. T. or the Interborough subway and elevated lines. Operators on the latter are being organized as speedily as possible.

When the work is completed demands for the same settlement will be presented to the Interborough officials. This stage probably will not be reached before the present surface line agreements are worked out satisfactorily.

"I do not anticipate," said Mr. Mahon, "a repetition of what we have just passed through. The Interborough cannot consistently refuse to one set of its men what one of its subsidiary companies has granted to another. As for the B. R. T., that will be undertaken in due time."

Work Easier Than on Monday.

The final agreements settling the surface car situation outside of Brooklyn were reached at a conference in the Mayor's office. The Mayor and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission gathered with John Beaver, receiver for the Second Avenue company, the blue car line; Charles W. Hotchkiss, president, and Ralph L. Rand, vice-president and general manager, of the Staten Island Light and Power Company, and the union officials and their attorney. They went over the ground that had been covered with the New York Railways and the Third Avenue companies, but the travelling was far easier than on Monday.

When the Mayor explained the terms the companies readily accepted. Mr. Beaver at first doubted his power to ratify without the consent of the company's board of directors, but Mr. Straus assured him that his powers were ample. There was no question about the Staten Island matter. President Wood of the Queens lines notified the Mayor that he was ill and could not attend the conference. He asked that copies of the agreement be sent to him. These he returned later with his signature attached.

Mayor to Go on Vacation.

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MOTHER SEES DAUGHTER AND COMPANION DROWN

School Teacher Drags Lake Rescuer to Death.

Alberta Isabelle Ludlum and Adelaide Lockwood, young school teachers, who were camping at Hawthorne Lake, N. J., were drowned yesterday afternoon while other members of the party, including Mrs. W. T. Ludlum, Miss Ludlum's mother, looked on helplessly.

Both young women were excellent swimmers. Miss Lockwood, however, had a weak heart. She plunged into the water, and when only twenty feet from shore called for help. Miss Ludlum, who went through high school and normal school in the same class with Miss Lockwood, swam to her side. The frantic swimmer engaged the rescuer in a death grip.

Half a dozen young women, with Mrs. Ludlum and Mrs. Edward Cardinal, who formed the camping party, clustered on the shore. At first they could not realize the peril of the situation. None of them could swim. Before help could be summoned both young women had sunk. Their bodies were recovered. Miss Ludlum lived at 628 East Twenty-fourth Street, Paterson, and Miss Lockwood at 166 Fair Street, Paterson.

\$2,500,000 PLANT WILL QUENCH KANSAS THIRST

With Beer? Not a Chance! New Soft Drink.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Contracts were let to-day by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company for the construction of a \$2,500,000 addition to their St. Louis plant, to be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of a new soft drink.

The greatest demand for the soft beverage, officials say, has come from Kansas, the "dry" state, where enormous quantities of the drink, which looks and tastes much like beer, are being sold. Whole trainloads of the beverage are shipped into Kansas every day.

The new plant will employ continually 2,500 employees in filling, bottling, packing and shipping bottles, cases and barrels of the product, at the rate of 135 carloads, or two million bottles, every twenty-four hours.

JOVE HELPS MAKE THRILLING MOVIE

Bolt Wrecks House Villain Was Going to Dynamite.

A bolt of lightning took its place unannounced on the list of props during the making of a motion picture in Westchester County yesterday, with the result that an actor is suffering a broken leg and a retake has been ordered in the dynamiting scene of "The Crimson Stain."

An old farmhouse in Scarsdale township had been mined by the villain. The hero, whose destruction they sought, had arrived unsuspectingly on the premises and all hands awaited the director's word, "Camera!"

The command was given and the villain was discovered lighting the time fuse. Just then a chain of lightning tumbled from the sky and beat the dynamite to it by ripping out a whole side of the house. Arthur Morvil, an actor, suffered a broken right knee.

110-FOOT LETTER SENT TO JERSEY SOLDIERS

It Is Signed by 80 Passaic Residents and Goes to Border.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 8.—The longest "letter from home" ever received by a far-away soldier is on its way to the members of Company A, 5th Regiment, N. G. N. J., now encamped at Douglas, Ariz. The missive, signed by more than eighty residents of this city, is 110 feet long and is seven and one-half inches wide.

Each member of Company A is mentioned in the letter and there is a kind word or two from every signer. Tony Frylink, candidate for freholder in Passaic County, was instrumental in having the letter sent to the boys, and he wrote a good part of it. The letter will reach the camp within a few days.

BARE SKIN IS BABY'S BEST SUMMER WEAR

Dr. Baker Says Nudity Would Lower Death Rate.

Combined fashion and health hint to mothers, by Dr. S. Josephine Baker, of the Bureau of Child Hygiene—Let the baby go naked.

Dr. Baker yesterday received a letter in which a much exercised correspondent complained that an East Side mother was permitting her children, aged one and three years, to run about the house in their birthday clothes. The informant threatened to take the case straightway to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"That East Side woman is a sensible mother," said Dr. Baker. "If every mother of young children in the crowded districts would do the same thing we would have a lower death rate for children under five years. Little tots should go stark naked this weather—it's the natural way for them to live. In addition to that they should be given a sponge bath twice a day and plenty of good milk and cool water to drink."

HUGHES FLAYS PORK BARREL POLITICIANS

Defies Those in Own Party Who Resent Sharp Attacks.

CALLS FOR DEEDS INSTEAD OF WORDS

Chicago Grooms Candidate with Enthusiasm That Amazes Leaders.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Chicago, Aug. 8.—Charles E. Hughes turned to-night on the politicians who are fattening on Congressional pork appropriations, and in terms that were as emphatic as plain English could make them, attacked those leaders of any political faction who approve such lavish and promiscuous expenditures.

That he was well aware of the disfavor with which his unexpected remarks were being received by certain of the Old Guard who were to be found on the very platform from which he spoke, was made evident from his statement:

"I say this without any regard for my political future."

Mr. Hughes's defiance came in the midst of his evening address to the greatest crowd that ever packed the Coliseum. It was a far greater crowd than that which filled the same structure a little less than two months ago, when Mr. Hughes was named as the candidate of the Republican party for President. Mr. Hughes recognized the sentimental significance of the great outpouring by statements to friends and by one reference to it in his speech.

Enthusiasm at Top Notch.

Although the candidate had been received enthusiastically throughout the day, the enthusiasm exhibited at to-night's meeting surprised even those who had taken part in the arrangements for it. Flags, hats and handkerchiefs were waved and cheers continued for ten minutes after the arrival of the nominee. As Mr. Hughes proceeded with his address the cheering, the numerous remarks from the gallery and the friendly questions that were fired at him indicated that his audience was in complete accord with him.

Mr. Hughes dispensed with all the customary preliminaries, and immediately after being introduced by Senator Lawrence V. Sherman plunged into his subject. He discussed the need for stopping the wholesale "pork" appropriations to make "dry river beds navigable" and the continued embarrassment of the nation abroad because of the granting of choice diplomatic posts to political favorites, and brought his hearers to their feet in a final burst of enthusiasm when he produced a letter from William J. Bryan to the newly appointed receiver general in Santo Domingo asking for jobs for needy Democrats.

"I come to this hall with peculiar emotions," said Mr. Hughes. "Here, a little less than two months ago, the Republican National Convention nominated me for the office of President of the United States. I had not sought that nomination; I was contented with my work and looked forward to the fulfillment of the allotted period of life in work that was congenial and of the highest importance to the American people. But when that call came it did not admit of an instant's hesitation. It meant but one thing, a summons to an obvious obligation, and, as I was, while on the bench, 100 per cent a judge, then became 100 per cent a candidate."

Solely for the People.

"I desired, if the American people so willed, to dedicate myself to the cause of American government, not for partisan expediency, not for friends, not for political supporters, but for the American people solely. I hold the highest partisan expedi-

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Italy Joins the Big Push



By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

The victory of the Italians at Gorizia is not merely the most important achievement of their troops in the war, it does not merely imperil the great Austrian port of Trieste, give Italy the crossings of the Isonzo and compel Austria to retire to a new position, but it also gives notice to the world once more that the Central Powers are on the defensive on another front. It is the third step in the development of the general concentric offensive of the Allies.

It was in the first week of June that Russia struck, and the following weeks were filled with the reports of great Russian successes, advances, captures. Barely a month later the blow at the Somme marked the passing to the offensive of the British and the French; now in the first week of August the Italians have struck. The Russian success was very great, and continues, as the latest reports from the region near Stanislaw indicate. The Anglo-French success was far less considerable, but it still continues; the Italian success has been, to judge from the first reports, quite striking, and has led to the usual Austrian surrenders.

Allies Beat Back Fierce Counter Drives; Push On

French in Two Days Have Won German Line Nearly Four Miles Long—Haig Threatens to Flank Combes.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, August 8.—Foch and Haig have resumed the combined offensive along the Somme and again are making steady progress.

The fighting now centres around Guillemont, a strong position in the German second line and on the road to Combes. While the French are advancing their line to the south the British are pushing slowly eastward.

Foch's troops in the last two days have won a German line north of the Somme along a front of six kilometres (3.75 miles) and to a depth of from 300 to 500 metres. Thus Combes is being flanked on the south.

Meanwhile the British, who advanced their line 400 yards southwest of Guillemont to-day, threaten to flank Combes from the north. Before long it is extremely likely that the town itself will be attacked from two sides. Its fall will open the way for the insertion of a wedge between Peronne and Bapaume, the principal objectives of the Allied push in Picardy.

French Attacking at Verdun.

The French, continuing the pressure along the Somme, have again taken the initiative in the Verdun battle. Furious fighting continues in this sector, but the Germans, whose attack last night regained a footing in the Thiaumont work, have been halted again.

Pétain has returned to the attack and besides winning back all the Thiaumont work, has taken a line of trenches on the Vaux-Chapitre front. The Crown Prince seems unable to hold any gains his fierce attacks may win for him.

The British possession of Pozieres and the Longueval ridge is bearing immediate fruit. Haig's attacking wedge is now broadening eastward from the Tones Wood and causing an increasing menace to Combes. The Germans are making fierce attempts to recapture the important ground they have lost, but all of these efforts have been frustrated.

British Trenches Taken.

Their failure in four attacks north of Pozieres yesterday left the Kaiser's troops still undaunted. Using flaming darts, they assailed the British line here four more times to-day. The first three attacks were thrown back with heavy loss, but the fourth succeeded in penetrating the British trenches along a fifty-yard front. The battle here is still in progress.

All the unofficial reports from Haig's front dwell on the spirit of absolute elation with which the British troops are fighting. All are imbued with the feeling that individually and collectively they are superior to the Germans.

Timing his strokes carefully with those of his Allies on the south, Haig is forging ahead northward and eastward. The Germans defending the remaining approaches to the Albert plateau are exhausting themselves in counter attacks. London expects before long another sharp thrust northward from Pozieres that will put Martinpuich and Thiepval in serious peril.

Official Reports Tell of West Front Fighting

London, Aug. 8.—The British official communication issued to-night reads:

"Southwest of Guillemont we advanced our line about four hundred yards. Fighting continues near Guillemont station."

"Northwest of Pozieres the enemy made four attacks on our trenches, again using flamethrowers. Three attacks failed completely, but in one he managed to occupy about fifty yards of our trench."

"The enemy shelled Longueval, High Wood and Pozieres heavily and also the vicinity of Mametz."

"Elsewhere along the front it was a quiet day, except for some artillery

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GORIZIA BRIDGEHEAD SEIZED BY CADORNA

Town Under Storm of Shells—Way Opened to Invasion of Austria and Capture of Trieste.

10,000 CAPTIVES TAKEN IN SMASHING ATTACKS

Mountain Barriers Commanding Famous Position Taken by Storm After Struggle Lasting a Year.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 8.—The Italians have struck their blow in the great Allied offensive. Assailing the Isonzo line on the sixty-mile front from Tolmino to the Adriatic, Cadorna's troops have captured the Gorizia bridgehead and more than 10,000 Austrians.

With the third year of the war just begun, the Teuton lines are being battered in three huge drives. The Russian attack gains momentum every day, the Allies on the Western front have launched a new combined offensive, and now the Italians have joined in the attack.

London sees in Cadorna's offensive one of the most significant and encouraging signs since the war began. Not only does it give evidence of the regularity and the solidarity of the Allies' scheduled advance, but it shatters all hope of an Austrian offensive on the Trentino front. It is fresh proof that the initiative has been wrested definitely from the Teuton.

SLAVS CLOSE ON STANISLAU

Win 17-Mile Line on Dniester—Advance from Brody.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 8.—Smashing their way through a seventeen-mile line south of the Dniester, the Russian troops have driven close to Stanislaw, on the railway from Kolomea to Lemberg. Three concerted advances have brought the Czar's forces to within fifteen miles of the town.

This victory offers a double menace to the Teutons. It lends new weight to the threat against Lemberg and makes graver the position of von Bothmer's army holding the Stripa line. The Czar's troops took 8,500 more prisoners in the day's fighting and increased the territory they have conquered in Eastern Galicia to more than sixty square miles.

General Letichitsky's victory to-day cut two railways. The capture of Otynia breaches the Stanislaw-Kolomea road and the capture of Tlumacz the Bucacz-Stanislaw line. This latter railway was used to supply von Bothmer's right flank, and its surrender means the opening of another road along which to advance on Stanislaw.

Austrians Put to Flight.

Nine villages were won in the fighting in this sector to-day. In addition the ridge southwest of the Kolomea-Stanislaw railway was captured, putting the Austrians to flight. The Russian cavalry gave pursuit, with the prospect of forcing another complete rout.

Meanwhile another offensive is proceeding south from Brody against von Bothmer's left flank. In this attack, which won a series of villages about the town of the Sereth, the objective is the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway. The cutting of this line would give the Russian troops an opening for a thrust directly westward toward Lemberg.

The threat to Lemberg grows hourly, and unofficial reports have it that the evacuation of the city has been ordered already. According to Bucharest advices, the Governor of Lemberg three days ago issued a proclamation forecasting the surrender of the capital.

Despite the German reinforcements sent to bulwark von Bothmer's left, the Russians have continued their steady progress. The prompt German admission of a defeat south of the Dniester gives hint that the Russian stroke has not yet reached its maximum. Floods and mud have failed to halt Letichitsky's advance.

Two Offensives Gaining.

The two offensives—one south from Brody, the other westward, toward Stanislaw—are gaining strength. The Russians on the Dniester are now far west of von Bothmer's line along the

Serious Menace to Trieste.

The Italian successes have created a very serious menace to Trieste and prepared the way for an invasion of Austria. In fierce fighting in the last two days, Cadorna's men captured Monte Sabotino, north of Gorizia, and Monte San Michele, on the Carso plateau, lying to the south. This gives them control of the Gorizia bridgehead, one of the most important of the Austrian defences along the Isonzo.

Gorizia, lying between the mountains on the north and the Carso plateau on the south, blocked the road to Trieste. The Italians a year ago won a hold on the Carso plateau, but they could not advance on Trieste because such a move laid their flank and rear open to attack by the Austrians at Gorizia.

The Russian victories have drawn heavily on the Austrian reserves. Those victories were continued to-day, and the Slav threat continues to grow. General Koevess, a very able general, was transferred from the Trentino front to Galicia, in an effort to stem the Russian tide. Austrian troops were transferred from the Isonzo front to the Galician line.

First Success on Sunday.

Against the weakened Isonzo line Cadorna attacked last Friday. The first success was won on Sunday, when in the Monfalcone zone, south of Gorizia, the Italians made notable progress and clinched their hold on the Carso plateau. The time had then come to renew the frontal attack on Gorizia, aiming the blow at Podgora, directly west of the stronghold and the heights guarding it on the flanks.

The battle for these salient points has been raging for the last two days, with the Austrian line crumbling gradually before the unrelenting blows. In front of Gorizia the conflict continues, but the important heights controlling the approaches to the stronghold are now in the Italians' possession. Cadorna's guns are shelling the town, clearing the way for the final thrust that will carry it.

When Gorizia falls the way will be open for an invasion of Austria. With the surrounding heights, the town forms the gateway into Austria. Its surrender will make possible both an advance on Trieste and a new offensive eastward along the Carso plateau into Austria proper.

Great Number of Prisoners.

As significant as the capture of the Gorizia bridgehead is the great number of prisoners taken by the Italians. The Austrians, according to dispatches from Rome, are still yielding by the thousands. The enemy, Rome reports, is destroying many villages in the vicinity of Gorizia.

The Austrians now hold little ground on the right bank of the Isonzo. Vienna, admitting the loss of the Gorizia bridgehead, says that a withdrawal to the Eastern Isonzo was made necessary to avoid severe losses to the defenders of the bridgehead. Thus the

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Here and There!

The Fall crop of plays is coming on—and Heywood Brown is here. To be colloquial, he is also here.

Follow him both here and there—on the screen and on the boards. You'll like it, for he is continually demonstrating a novel theory by his dramatic criticisms: that intelligent comment can also be humorous.

Turn this morning to Page 7.

The Tribune

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